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AUGUST 1998

TERRORISM

REVIEW

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NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals
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Terrorism Review

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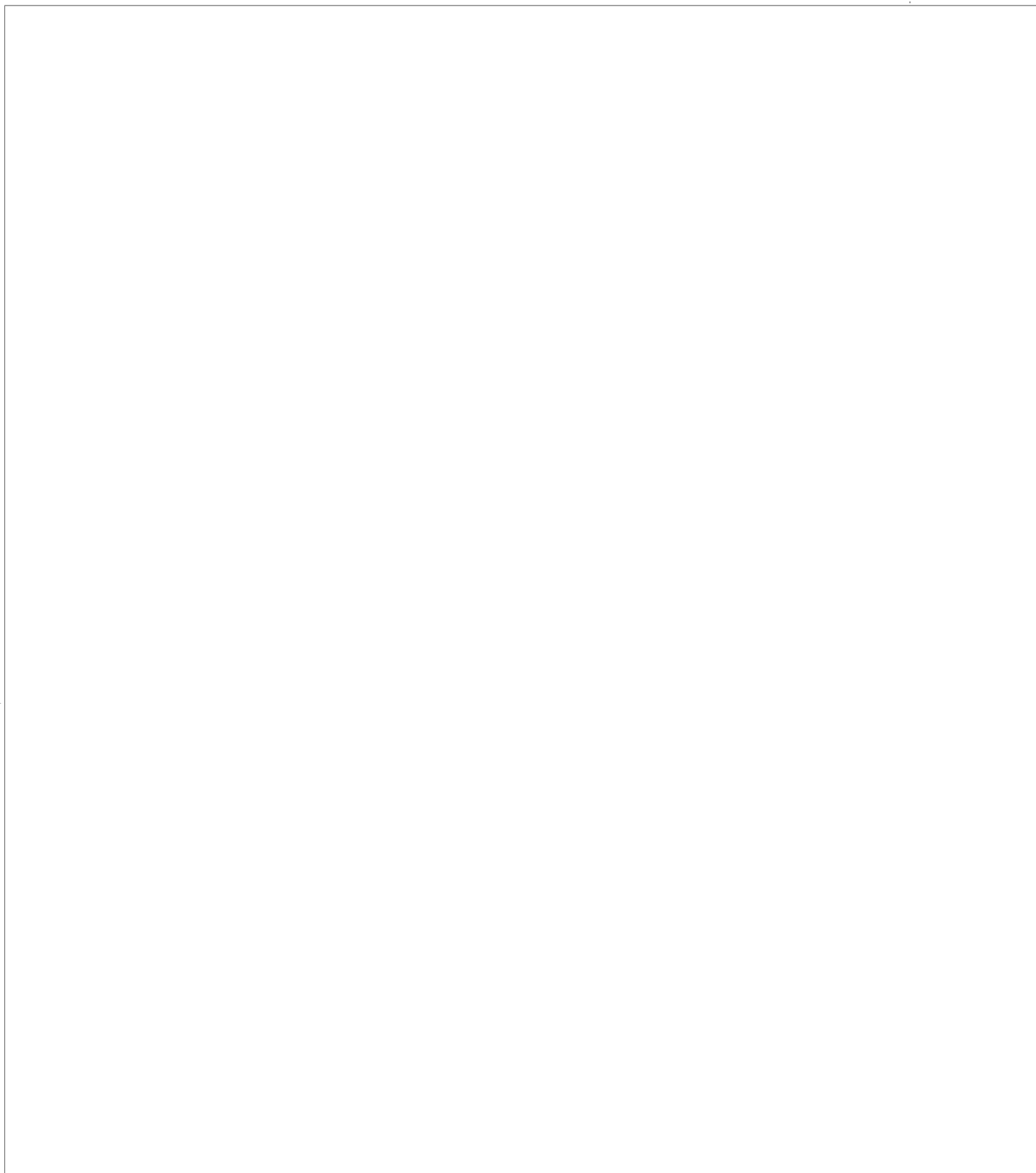
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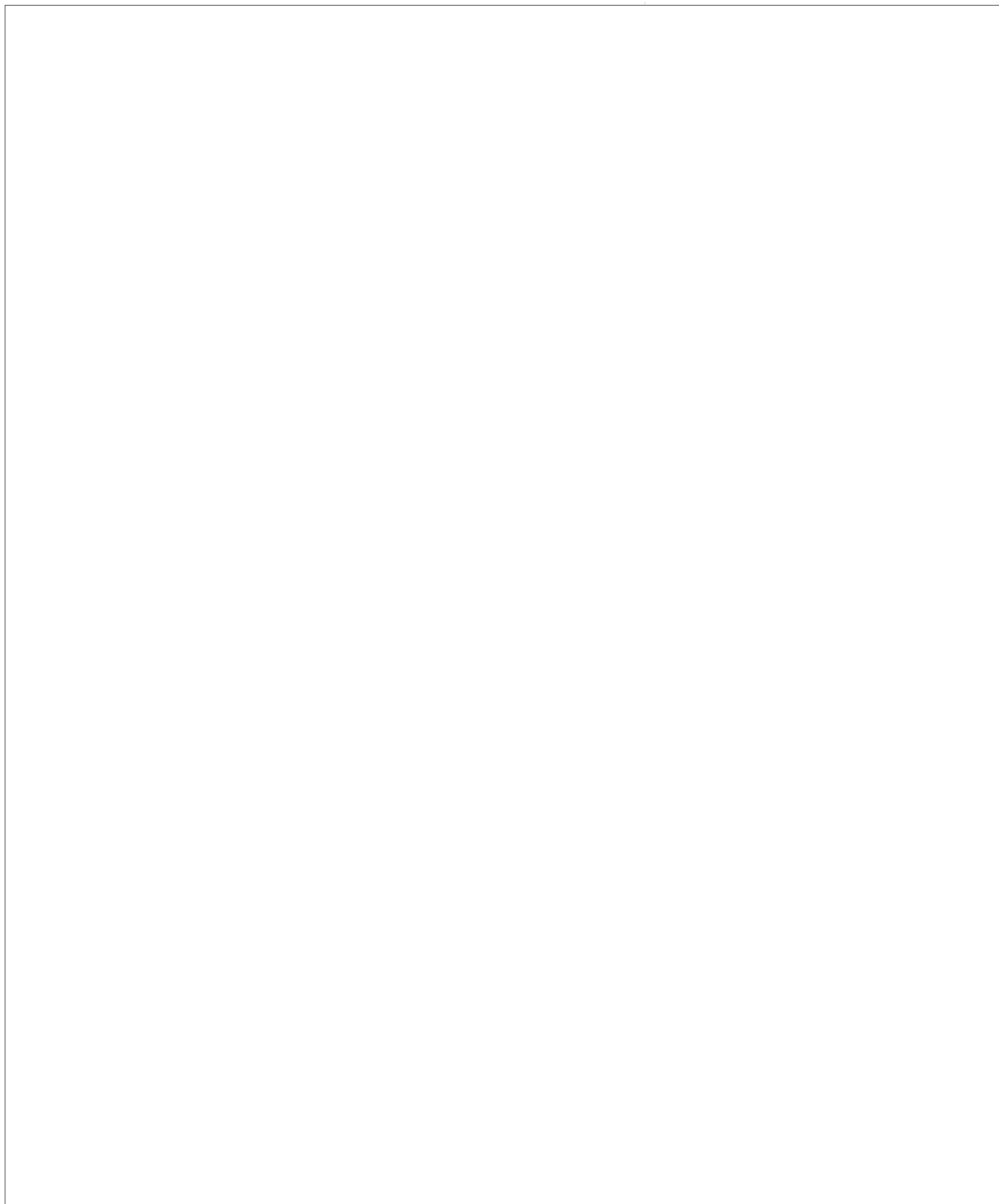


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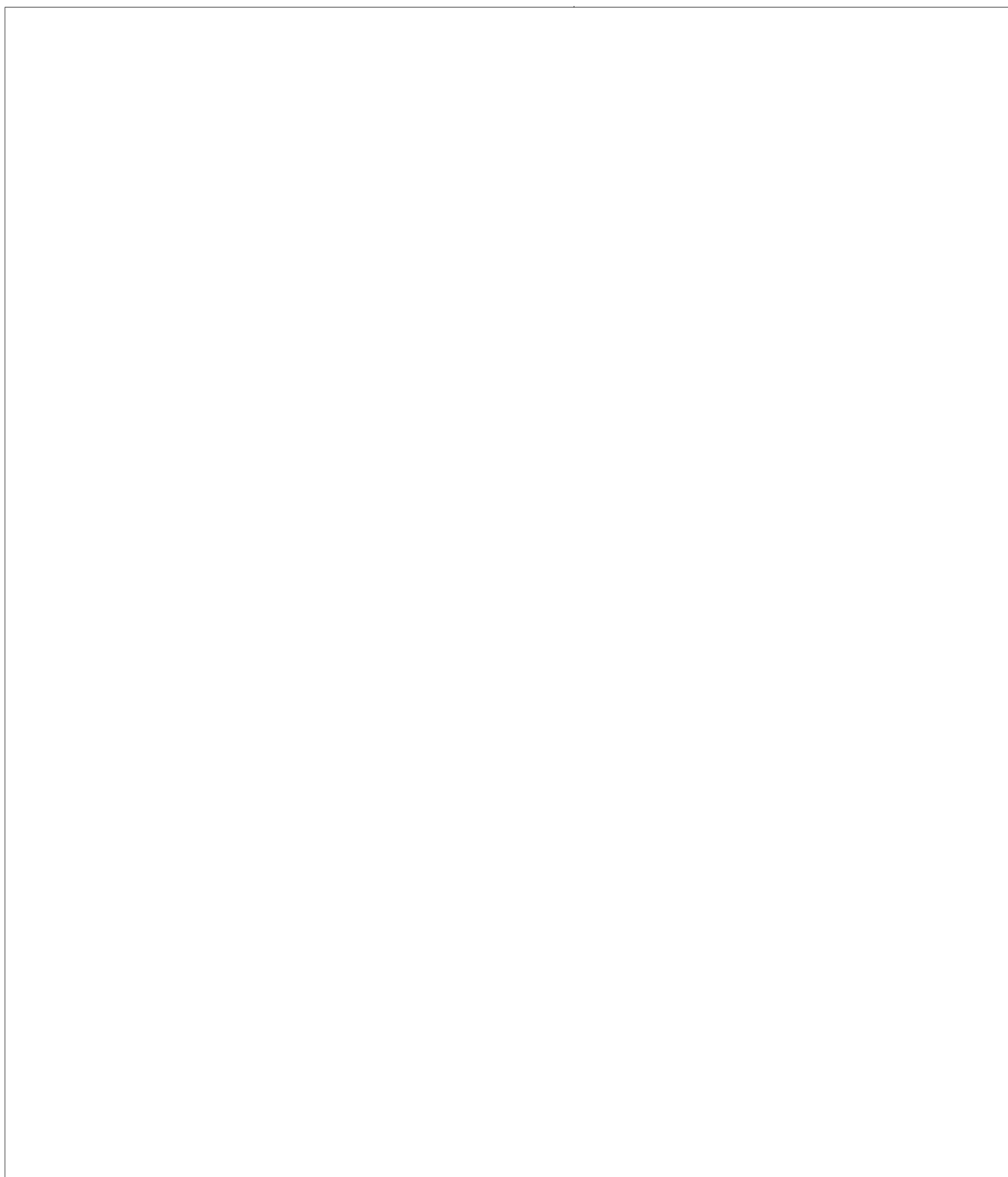


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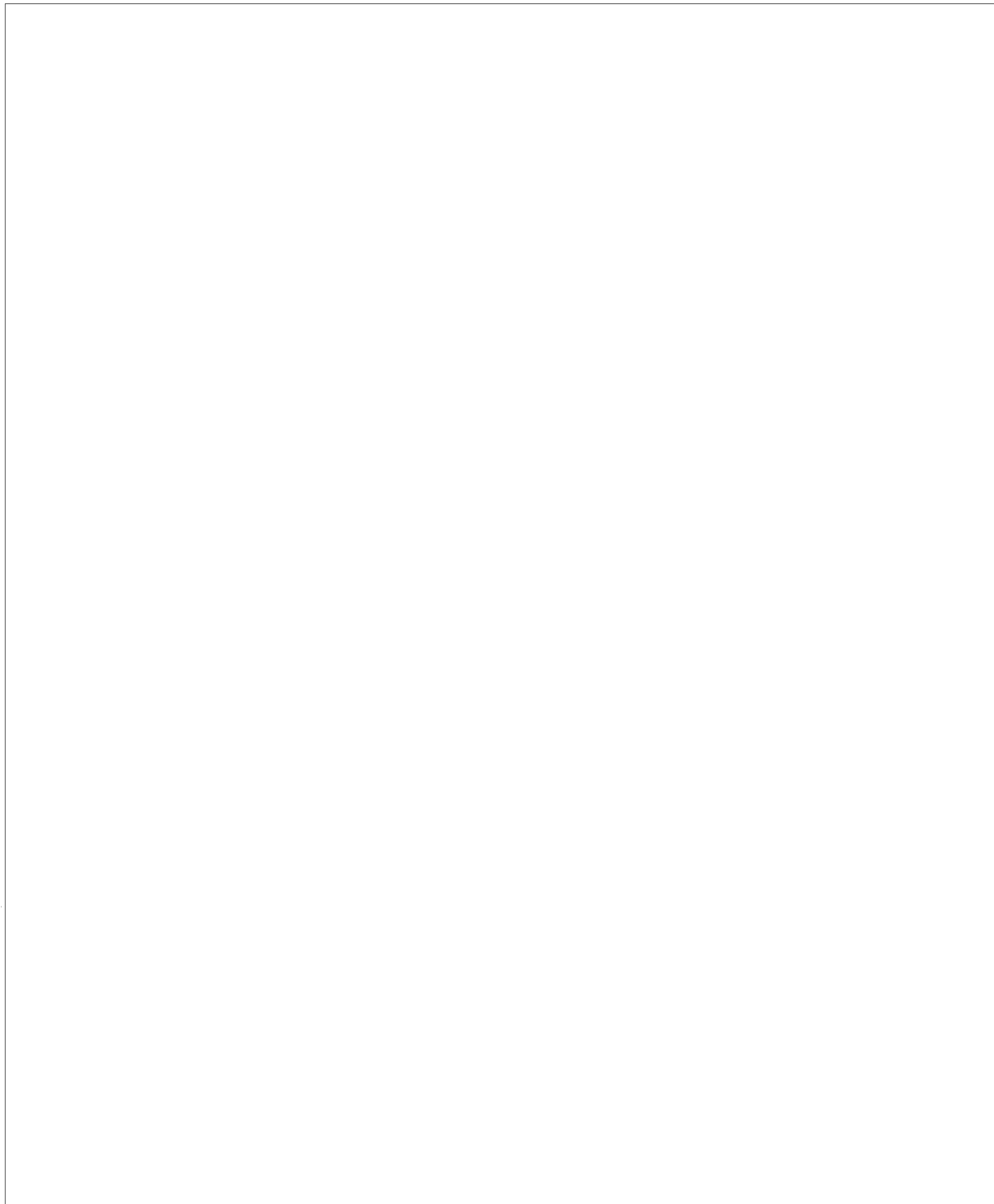
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Highlights



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The Terrorism Diary for September and October

Below is a compendium of September and October dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event

<i>1 September 1939</i>	<i>West Germany, Europe.</i> Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).
<i>1 September 1969</i>	<i>Libya.</i> Qadhafi seizes power.
<i>September 1970</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> The Jordanian Army drives Palestinian guerrillas out of the country because of their attacks against Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, Fatah establishes the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.
<i>3 September 1971</i>	<i>Qatar.</i> Independence Day.
<i>4 September 1980</i>	<i>Iran, Iraq.</i> Iraq charges Iran starts war.
<i>3 September 1982</i>	<i>Peru.</i> Death of Sendero Luminoso leader Edith Lagos.
<i>8 September 1982</i>	<i>India.</i> Death of Shaykh Mohammad Abdullah, the "Lion of Kashmir."
<i>10 September 1922</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> Founding of Turkish Communist Party.
<i>12 September 1992</i>	<i>Peru.</i> Arrest of Sendero Luminoso founder Abimael Guzman.
<i>14 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.
<i>15 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.
<i>17 September 1978</i>	<i>United States, Israel, Egypt.</i> Signing of Camp David accords.
<i>17 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).
<i>19 September 1989</i>	<i>Niger.</i> UTA Flight 772 bombing, killing all on board. Libyans suspected as responsible.
<i>20 September 1984</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Truck bomb destroys US Embassy Annex in Beirut. Twenty-three die, including two US citizens. Islamic Jihad claims responsibility.
<i>21 September 1989</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Execution of 16 Kuwaiti shias for <i>hajj</i> bombings that sparked anti-Saudi retaliatory attacks.

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23 September 1932	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Unification of the kingdom.
23 September 1964	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> National Day.
25 September 1984	<i>Egypt, Jordan.</i> Resumption of diplomatic relations.
25 September 1997	<i>Jordan, Israel.</i> Assassination attempt on HAMAS political bureau chief Khalid Mish'al.
27 September	<i>Spain.</i> Basque National Party Day.
28 September 1970	<i>Egypt.</i> Death of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.
30 September 1998	<i>Israel, Jewish World.</i> Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). Anniversary of 1973 Arab-Israeli War, according to the Hebrew calendar.
1 October 1985	<i>Tunisia, Israel, Palestinians.</i> Israeli bombing of Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunis.
3 October 1990	<i>Germany.</i> German Unity Day, official date of unification of West Germany and East Germany.
6 October 1973	<i>Israel, Arab World.</i> Arab-Israeli war begins. <i>Egypt.</i> Armed Forces Day (commemorates October War with Israel).
7 October 1930	<i>Peru.</i> Founding of the Communist Party of Peru, out of which Sendero Luminoso evolved.
8 October 1967	<i>Cuba.</i> Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).
14 October 1985	<i>Germany.</i> Revolutionary Cells bomb economic targets to commemorate 1977 suicides of Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin.
21 October 1978	<i>Japan.</i> Beginning of construction of Narita airport (usually marked by 10 days of demonstrations).
23 October 1983	<i>Lebanon.</i> Bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut.
28 October	<i>Cyprus.</i> Greek National Day (observed by Greek Cypriot community).
29 October 1923	<i>Turkey.</i> Independence Day (proclamation of republic).
29 October 1973	<i>Cyprus.</i> Turkish Republic Day (observed by Turkish Cypriot community).
31 October 1984	<i>India.</i> Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots throughout northern India.



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Chronology of International Terrorism—April-July 1998

The following incidents meet the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Africa

25 June

Ethiopia: Six International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) staff members were kidnapped while traveling from Gode to Degeh Bur in three marked vehicles. The ICRC members include one Swiss national and five ethnic Somalis. On 3 July the Islamic group *Al-Ittihad al-Islami* claimed responsibility, stating that the hostages were under investigation for spying. On 10 July the hostages were released. []

8 July

Uganda: A United Nations World Food Program worker was killed when guerrillas from the *Uganda National Rescue Front II* fired a rocket-propelled grenade at his WFP truck. The victim was en route to Arua when he was ambushed. []

Asia

19 June

India: Five unidentified militants armed with automatic weapons attacked Hindu villagers taking part in wedding parties, killing 25 persons and injuring seven others. No one claimed responsibility. []

23 June

India: A remote-controlled bomb exploded under the Delhi-bound *Shalimar Express*, derailing seven cars and injuring at least 35 of the 2,000 passengers. No one claimed responsibility. []

28 June

India: A powerful bomb hidden in a lunch box detonated in Achaval Gardens, a popular picnic sight in Anantnag town in Kashmir. At least 15 persons were injured in the blast and, according to unofficial reports, two persons were killed. No one claimed responsibility. []

7 July

India: An unidentified assailant threw a grenade at a police vehicle, injuring five civilians and six police officers. [] a Pakistani-backed militant group may be responsible for the attack. []

Latin America

25 April

Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas kidnapped a Palestinian connected to the *Palestine Liberation Organization* in Bogota. The victim is a Colombian citizen who has resided in Colombia for the past 20 years. On 17 July, the FARC rebels released their hostage, [] at the request of the International Red Cross and a special envoy of the Palestinian Authority. []

11 May

Colombia: Suspected guerrillas fired shots at a US State Department-owned counternarcotics aircraft near Miraflores, damaging the nosecone. The incident is the 25th attack during 1998 against US-owned coca eradication aircraft in Colombia. []

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14 May *Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Saravena, causing 1,200 barrels of crude to spill.* []

26 May *Venezuela: Three armed FARC guerrillas kidnapped a Venezuelan engineer in La Victoria. On 18 June the rebels released the engineer and gave him money to travel home. The former hostage told authorities that the FARC stated they intended to kidnap a businessman from that area but took him by mistake* []

1 June *Colombia: FARC rebels triggered an explosion near the Transandino (Trans-Andean) oil pipeline in Putumayo, causing a landslide that ruptured the pipeline. The rebels had been staging an armed strike there for several days. The pipeline runs between Ecuador and Colombia* []

8 June *Colombia: Unidentified rebels bombed a stretch of the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline. A military spokesman attributed the attack to ELN rebels.* []

11 June *Colombia: ELN rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Arauca Department.* []

13 June *Colombia: ELN rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline at two different locations in La Esmeralda.* []

21 June *Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas bombed the Transandino (Trans-Andean) oil pipeline in Orito municipality.* []

21 June *Colombia: ELN rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in northern Colombia, disrupting oil operations* []

25 June *Colombia: FARC rebels kidnapped a Canadian, a Bolivian, and a Colombian citizen in Santander Department. The Bolivian citizen works for a Colombian-German firm, while both the Canadian and Colombian work for a Canadian mining company.* []

28 June *Colombia: ELN rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Samore, forcing pumping operations to shut down.* []

1 July *Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline.* []

Middle East

18 June *Iraq: Unidentified assailants shot and killed an Iranian Shiite cleric, two of his relatives, and his driver. The victims were driving back to Najaf after a pilgrimage to a shrine in Karbala.* []

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18 June

Yemen: Al-Mazariq tribesmen kidnapped nine Italian tourists and their Yemeni driver in the Bi'r 'Ali area of Mayfa'ah district. The tribesmen demanded the government to pay 800,000 riyals that were pledged to them in a previous agreement, compensate for a car lost in the 1994 civil war, and finance a school and health facility. The kidnappers released two elderly women and the driver on 19 June and the remaining seven hostages on 21 June.

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—July 1998

The incidents and situations below are not a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather provide an overview of selected indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa

South Africa

On 14 July in Cape Town, unidentified assailants threw a pipe bomb at the home of a leading moderate Muslim academic, causing minor damage but no injuries. A spokesperson for the University of Cape Town said there is no proof linking the attack to the militant Muslim group *People Against Gangsterism and Drugs* (PAGAD), although there is considerable circumstantial evidence. [redacted] a PAGAD breakaway faction is responsible for other recent pipe bomb attacks in Cape Town [redacted]

Uganda

On 12 July in Kampala, two bombs exploded within minutes of one another in two bars as patrons watched the World Cup soccer finals. The first device exploded at the Slow Boat Pub, seriously injuring at least 12 persons. The second bomb exploded at the Isabella in Makindya, a Kampala suburb, killing one person. [redacted] The Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) are responsible for both attacks [redacted]

On 18 July an unidentified assailant threw a grenade from a moving vehicle into the Nakivubo Place Road market in Kampala. The grenade failed to explode and was defused by a South African bomb expert. [redacted] the ADF may be responsible. [redacted]

The following day, a bomb was discovered in a parked car in the crowded Owino Market in Kampala [redacted] the ADF may be responsible. [redacted]

Asia

Cambodia

On 6 July in Phnom Penh, an unknown assailant on a motorcycle hurled a grenade into an amusement park, killing one person and injuring eight others. The park is close to the US Embassy, Embassy residences and hotels, and a popular jogging route used by Department of Defense personnel. [redacted]



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Pakistan

On 9 July in Karachi's busy central district, two bombs exploded within minutes of one another. One timed device exploded under a car in the main business district, injuring two persons and damaging several shops and vehicles. The second bomb exploded at the office of *The Dawn*, Pakistan's largest English-language newspaper, causing panic but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. []

Philippines

On 9 July guerrillas from the *Moro Islamic Liberation Front* attacked the town of Pigcaayan with grenades and mortars, causing at least 2,000 Muslim and Christian residents to flee []

[] No casualties were reported. []

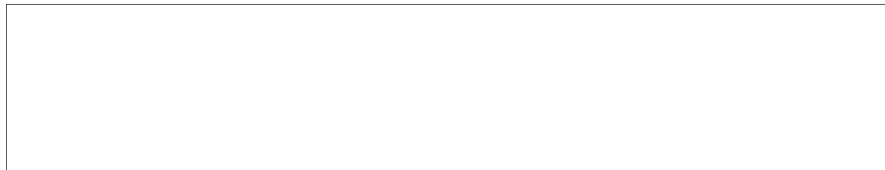
On 14 July in Manila, unidentified gunmen assassinated the deputy chief of the National Electrification Administration and wounded his driver. No one has claimed responsibility, and police have not determined a motive. The *Alex Boncayo Brigade*, which previously has targeted officials they perceive as corrupt, may be involved. []

Sri Lanka

On 30 June in Kalutara, the Secretary General of the Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP) was attacked and gravely injured during a visit to a prison. The attackers are suspected members of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)*. The EPDP is a former militant Tamil political party that holds the largest block of votes of any Tamil party. Devananda has escaped previous assassination attempts by the *LTTE*, which considers him a traitor and a threat to the cause of Eelam []

On 7 July in Pudukunawa village, Ampara district, *LTTE* rebels attacked a police patrol, killing 12 officers and wounding 14 others. [] the attack probably was staged to mark the 11th anniversary of the *LTTE*'s first suicide bombing. []

On 15 July a member of Parliament was returning home with his family and a police escort after attending a festival in Vavuniya Town when a Claymore mine exploded, killing him, his four-year-old son, two police officers, and one member of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam. The victim's wife and three police officers were injured in the blast. Police blame the *LTTE*, based on analysis at the scene and the fact that the *LTTE* is the only group using Claymore mines for assassination. []



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Europe

France

A bomb exploded outside a post office in Marseilles on 1 July, injuring two persons and causing major damage. [] suspect the *National Liberation of Corsica-Historical Wing* []

Greece

Two bombs exploded in two courthouses in Athens on 13 July, causing major damage. The *Liberating Struggle* claimed responsibility. []

United Kingdom

Arsonists set fire to a Catholic church in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on 1 July, causing major damage. [] suspects the *Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)*. []

Arsonists set fires to eight Catholic churches in Northern Ireland on 2 July. The badly damaged churches are in the towns of Dungannon, Dromore, Laurencetown, Castlewellan Banbridge, Adergrove, Kilcorig, and Tandragee. [] suspects the *LVF*. []

Unidentified assailants threw a gasoline bomb into a house in Ballymoney, Northern Ireland, on 12 July, killing three Catholic children. []

Spain

Assailants threw Molotov cocktails at two banks in Bilbao on 4 July, causing minor damage. [] suspect *Basque Fatherland and Liberty* members or sympathizers. []

Turkey

Twenty *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* militants killed four persons in Tunceli on 12 July. The militants accused the victims of helping Turkish officials. []

Militants attacked the village of Tokca in Erzurum on 13 July, killing five persons and burning their homes. Press reports blamed the *PKK*. []

Latin America

Colombia

National Liberation Army (ELN) rebels detonated explosives at a roadblock in El Copei on 4 July, killing five persons and wounding eight others. []

On 17 July in Hispania, *ELN* rebels bombed an estate owned by a senator, partially destroying the house. [] the attack was a reprisal by the *ELN* for the senator's refusal to pay a "revolutionary ransom" known as protection money. []

Popular Liberation Army guerrillas kidnapped a congressman and seven other persons at a roadblock near Bucaramanga on 27 July. []

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Peru

On 14 July in Huanuco Province, *Sendero Luminoso* rebels kidnapped the village mayor and a municipal official. On 16 July the rebels dragged the two hostages into the town square and shot both men in the head. [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

A bomb exploded at a flea market in Algiers on 9 July, killing 17 persons. [redacted]

[redacted]
GIA (Armed Extremist Group) extremists armed with knives and axes killed 17 civilians on 19 July in Rebaia. The victims had just returned to the village after a three-year exile. [redacted]

Militants opened fire on a bus at a roadblock on 22 July, killing four passengers and wounding 15 others. [redacted]

Egypt

Gunmen shot and killed one police officer and wounded another and one civilian on 14 July in Minya. [redacted]

Two *Al-Gama'* at *al-Islamiyya* militants opened fire on a police patrol on 14 July. Police returned fire, leaving the two gunmen dead and one police officer wounded in the shootout. [redacted]

Israel

On 13 July a small bomb exploded near the Palestine Liberation Organization's unofficial headquarters in Jerusalem. A Palestinian was injured in the blast. [redacted]